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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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CAPT. J. A. KING

Stricken With an Apoplectic Fit
While Bathing.

AND DROWNED AT MOKAPU

Sketch of the Life and Career of the
Minister of Interior of Hawai-
ian Republic.

The community was horrified about 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon when word was received from the Kaneohe courthouse that Captain J. A. King, the Minister of the Interior, was dead and that his remains were already on the way to this city. Later on it was learned that he had died suddenly while bathing on Mokapu Point, and in the immediate vicinity of his brother-in-law's place there. The body arrived in the city about 4 o'clock and was deposited in Henry Williams' undertaking parlors for embalming.

It appears that about 10 o'clock in the morning Minister King, in company with his 8-year-old son, went down to the beach for the purpose of teaching the youngster how to swim. He was standing in about two feet of water talking to the boy when suddenly he fell forward face down into the water. The boy endeavored to raise him but could not. He says that his father gave two or three short gasps and then lay still. Leaving his father in the water, he ran to the house and raised an alarm, but when help arrived it was found that Captain King was beyond all human aid.

Wally Davis, brother of Mrs. King, procured a boat and placing the body therein rowed round to Kaneohe landing, arriving there at 1:45, and from the courthouse telephoned the news to town. On receipt of the sad intelligence Minister King's son and Attorney General Cooper at once left town to meet the body, and met the cortege about a mile and a half this side of Kaneohe. Henry Williams, who was also notified, went to Kaneohe for the purpose of bringing the remains to Honolulu, and later on Marshal Brown and a squad of patrolmen also started, but were met about a mile this side of the Fall by a company escorting the body. On arrival in the city the remains were taken to Henry Williams' parlors, where they will be embalmed and prepared for burial.

The body will lie in state in the old throne room of the Executive building on Thursday from 11 to 3 o'clock, and the funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Arrangements are not yet completed, but the deceased Minister will receive a full State funeral, while the Masonic body, of which the deceased was a very active member, will conduct the services at the grave.

The late James A. King was born in Scotland and was 67 years of age last month. He came to these Islands first just after the close of the American Civil War, and shortly afterwards took command of the old trading schooner "Kona Packet," owned by Williams & Co., a Honolulu shipping firm. As master of this vessel he made a number of voyages to Alaska, Kamchatka and the Japan sea on trading expeditions. When the steamer "Lila" was brought out by Wilder & Co., he accepted the position of chief officer, which he retained some time. When the bark "Bakbank" was wrecked off Waikiki and the wreck purchased by S. G. Wilder, Captain King was given charge of the wrecking operations. There were so very successful that it has been said the "Bakbank" was the foundation of the Wilder fortunes, as it has become the name of Mrs. Wilder's beautiful residence.

After this Captain King was made master of the "Molokai" and when the "Kinai" was added to the company's fleet he was given the command of that fine vessel. Later the company gave him charge of all its steamers, making him wharf superintendent, and in this position he remained until he entered the Cabinet of the Provisional Government at the time of the overthrow of the monarchy. Up to that time he had had no experience in political affairs, but he took a prominent place at once in the new Government.

Captain King was for a long time an honored member of Hawaiian Lodge, F. & A. M., but upon the institution of Pacific Lodge he became one of its charter members. He was also a member of Royal Arch Chapter and of the Honolulu Commandery. Of the



CAPTAIN JAS. A. KING.

men who have become prominent since the monarchy none have stood higher in public estimation than Captain James A. King.

Among his Masonic brethren the opinion is general that Captain King over-exerted himself on Sunday afternoon in attending the funeral of John Phillips. Against the advice of nearly every one of his friends, who remembered that he had but lately recovered from a long, serious and almost fatal sickness, and wished him to ride in a carriage, he persisted in walking by the side of the coffin of his dead friend from Masonic hall to the cemetery. The walk was too much for him and he was seen to be suffering from its effects when Judd street was reached and a carriage was obtained for him. After the funeral he concluded to go over to the other side of the Island for a day or two's rest, and met his death the next morning.

A WORK OF INTEREST.
Issued Under Direction of Bishop
Museum Curator.

Professor W. T. Brigham, curator of the Bishop Museum, will probably arrive by next Kinai, with a representative of the Smithsonian Institute, sent out by the United States Government, says the Hilo Tribune. Mr. Brigham goes to Puna on investigations of an historical and ethnological nature. The Bishop Museum is issuing a series of works under the editorship of Professor Brigham upon Hawaiian subjects. The first one has already appeared and is magnificently gotten up from a mechanical point of view, as well as being intensely interesting to the general reader no less than to the special student of Polynesian and Hawaiian antiquities. The subject of this volume is Hawaiian Feathers. It deals with all the implements, wearing apparel and ornaments made from or decorated with the feathers of Hawaiian birds, with illustrations of the same and descriptive and historical comments thereon drawn from every known source and authority. It seems as if these works, as they are issued, should be placed in the Hilo Library, as indeed they probably will be.

HONOLULU SUGAR CO.

Party of Inspection Visit the New
Risdon Pumps.

On Friday last, Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, L. A. Thurston and H. Morrison, manager of the Makaweli plantation, visited the Honolulu Sugar Co. to inspect the new Risdon pumping plant which is in operation.

The seven and one-half million gallon pump was speeded up to nine million gallons per 24 hours and worked perfectly under this increased duty.

A twelve million gallon Risdon pump is now being installed and will be running within sixty days.

The new pump is very substantially built and contains many improvements that are well worth seeing.

An Editor's Den.

J. T. Stacker, editor of the Hawaii Herald, has built himself a den on the back lawn of his premises at Pooea, to which he retires, when it is necessary to do a hard think and retire from the disturbing influence of the outer world. He dedicated the retreat on Friday evening last with a wailing wail and other things. Those invited to assist at the ceremony were A. B. Loebenstein, W. A. Hardy, C. G. Campbell and W. H. Smith.—Tribune.

DEATH OF DR. HYDE

The End Came at Half Past
Nine Last Evening.

WAS UNCONSCIOUS TO THE LAST

Arrangements for the Funeral Next
Sunday Morning—Brief History
of Deceased and His Work.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Dr. Chas. M. Hyde died last evening at 9:30 at his residence from a combination of ailments aggravated by the infirmities of increasing age. Gathered about his bedside at the last were his

on the work in Honolulu; and later passed it on to Rev. D. D. Baldwin and Rev. B. W. Parker.

As successor to this line of theological teachers Dr. Hyde reorganized the work, and picked the school upon a broader basis, under the name of The North Pacific Institute. From this institution have gone forth from under the training of Dr. Hyde the whole circle of the younger men who today fill the pastorates of the Hawaiian churches. As among the learned men who received their training from the late teacher may be mentioned the Reverends M. S. Timoteo and J. M. Ebers of Oahu, G. L. Deha, C. M. Makawiliwoole and W. M. Kalaivan of Hawaii. These men are the best of witnesses to the faithful and painstaking work of the late teacher. At some period or another he was made a trustee of the following institutions (a relationship which, in the most cases, he held through life), namely: Kohala Seminary, Makawiliwoole Seminary, and the Hawaiian Seminary of the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. Hyde was a man of wide range of thought and knowledge. Very rarely in the land is there a man who has the ability to discuss and impart knowledge upon so many and so widely different topics. The Social Science Club of Honolulu was organized by him soon after his arrival here through all these



REV. DR. CHAS. M. HYDE.

wife, his son, Chas. K. Hyde, his niece Miss Cordelia Hyde, Miss E. B. Snow, Rev. W. M. Kincaid and Mrs. Rose. Dr. Herbert, the family physician, was not present, a summons to be present not reaching him in time. The end came rather suddenly, although it was known that the reverend gentleman could not long survive. He had been entirely unconscious for three days, and remained so to the end.

Arrangements for the funeral as far as completed last night are that it shall be held at the Central Union Church at 11 o'clock service on Sunday morning. The Kawaiahaeo, Kapaemahu, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese missions will all attend in full force and the services will be most impressive. The interment will be in Nuuanu cemetery. Henry Williams will have charge of the funeral arrangements.

The deceased gentleman returned only last week from a three months' visit to friends and relatives in the eastern States, whither he went in search of renewed health. Among the scenes of his boyhood days he seemed to regain somewhat of his vigor but the gain was but temporary, and when he again reached Hawaii it was to be carried from the steamer to a carriage.

The Reverend Charles McEwen Hyde, D.D., for twenty-two years so marked a figure in this island community, was one of those favored persons for whom heredity, education and grace had each done much. His father, Joseph Hyde, was a highly educated man, and from earliest years the son was surrounded with an atmosphere of culture and refinement. He was born in New York city in the year 1833, graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, and took his theological course partly in Union Theological Seminary of New York city, and partly in Princeton, New Jersey. After graduating, his first pastorate was in Brimfield, Mass., and his second in the Centre Congregational Church of Haverhill, Mass.

At Brimfield he met Miss Mary Knight, a daughter of Dr. Knight, who became the loving companion of his life, the joys and the sorrows of his eventful life.

In 1877 there was sent to Boston a strong representation of the need of evangelical laborers to take the places of the missionary fathers in Hawaii, then fast passing off the stage, and in March of that year Dr. Hyde was appointed as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and arrived in Honolulu in the same summer.

A number of the ablest men in the Mission had in succession been appointed to the work of training Hawaiians for the ministry. In the sixties Rev. W. P. Alexander took up this important work at the then flourishing station of Waikuku, Maui. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Paris, who carried

years he was the life and soul of it. He was a man of rare business talent, prompt in action, clear in perception and definite in statement.

His talent for bringing the debates of general meetings, conferences or associations to definite point and result by carefully framed resolutions, which usually met acceptance, was most remarkable.

He was the most constant, faithful and valuable member of the Oahu Association and of the annual general association of the island churches, which while health permitted he rarely failed to attend.

An inevitable tribute to his rare executive ability was his appointment to the trusteeship of many of the institutions of learning upon these islands: Seminary, Kapaemahu Seminary, Oahu College and the Kamehameha Schools. He was also vice president and the most active member of the board of trustees of the Kamehameha Schools.

For the past five years the lessons for the Hawaiian Sabbath schools have been regularly prepared by the Doctor in quarterly form, and the title of the hour of his life was preparing for the press the lessons for this current month of October.

Work for the Master was his meat and drink. Personal comfort or repose seemed to have no place in his thought. "A faithful, efficient, successful missionary," might be the inscription upon his tombstone. Who in this world can win a higher tribute? Time and strength were freely given to the upbuilding and development of these schools.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH YARD.

Suggestion That Drinking Fountain and Trough be Put in.

Editor Advertiser: Kawaiahaeo churchyard, the religious home of the old Hawaiian chiefs, has through the efforts of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and Rev. H. H. Parker, been greatly improved during the present year, in the raising of its hideous 4-foot wall down to two feet and in turning the dry and stony enclosure into an attractive lawn of mania grass, with gravel walks and seats under the shade trees. An artesian well is now being bored to provide water for keeping the premises in order. Sixty years ago there was a 30-foot well in the east corner of the yard, but that has long since been filled with rubbish. It has been suggested that a small trough might be fitted in between the two telephone poles on the street corner where animals in passing could quench their thirst. And perhaps a small fountain set in or on the corner of the wall with a cup for thirsty pedestrians might be added. Such charitable provisions here in Honolulu are very rare, but in some cities, where the streets are not so hot and dusty, are quite common.

This is only a suggestion from an outsider, in case some charitable person desires to improve the opportunity.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1899

DR. C. M. HYDE

The death of Dr. Hyde was not unexpected. He has been a sufferer for several years. During his long service in these islands, he has been connected with many of the principal religious and charitable institutions, and his ability, industry and integrity have been recognized and appreciated. His unselfishness and earnest desire to discharge the duties and obligations he had assumed, placed upon him great responsibilities, which he cheerfully accepted as his life work. It may be justly said of him, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

A TYPICAL AMERICAN.

H. E. Thurber of New York city, who died several weeks ago, was one of the remarkable men of America. In his early life, he was a wholesale grocery house, which introduced for the first time in the American trade, the packing of groceries in an attractive form. In 1884, he retired from business with a fortune of \$2,000,000 acquired entirely by honest toil and superb management. He then lost his head. Like many of the poor boys who had left the country towns, for ventures in the Metropolis, he had, for the best part of his life, thought of nothing but money making. Philanthropy interested him as a side issue, and he contributed freely to its needs. But the best part of his life had been spent in acquiring the habit of money making, and when he retired, he found himself in the deep canon of this habit, and he could not rise above its banks.

Any other life but that of a money maker was strange and unnatural to him. So he soon plunged into new enterprises, the nature and conditions of which he did not understand, although he sincerely believed that he did. These affairs gave an outlet to his great energy. His shrewd friends could not hold him within bounds. His wife, to whom he had opened his purse, freely for every philanthropic cause, could not restrain him. He had fixed his habits and could not change them. He also lived in and breathed the speculative air of the times. He invested in a great soap enterprise, a large boot and shoe manufactory, in steamships, in western ranches and mines, and in 1891, he "went under," owing large sums of money. Instead of giving up the game, he started in his 55th year of age for the West, and undertook to get out of his scattered properties, by careful work, sufficient money, to pay his creditors. He worked against an ebbing tide, but he pulled a lusty oar, with the enthusiasm of youth. He contracted pneumonia in Kansas and died a few days ago. It was said by one of his friends who had seen him when he was the genial and ambitious King of the grocery world, that it was pathetic to watch the enthusiasm of this broken merchant, who had once been the leader of the New York Chamber of Commerce, as he dashed over the western prairies, in his old age, following up his "cash interest" out of which he expected to pay many of his debts.

He was a staunch Republican. No man has more freely to the cause. But he denounced his own party in a memorable article in Belford's Magazine in 1888, because it had permitted the American foreign marine service to become nearly extinct, and the Stars and Stripes to become as rare in foreign ports as the flag of Peru. He denounced the protection of the manufacturing interest alone. He claimed that it was unjust and "un-American" to abandon the flag on the high seas. But the party did nothing.

Mr. Thurber will stand as a type of an American of the speculative age—an age of vast commercial success, and of infinite personal suffering and distress.

A RECLAIMED IDOL

The discovery of a helpless, infirm and retired idol buried many feet under the soil, near Kwa, has produced a commotion among the idols who are now residing in the Bishop Museum, at the expense of the great Bishop charity. The monotony of their lives was suddenly broken when Prof. Brigham, their beloved priest and friend, announced to them the recovery of an esteemed idol from a hole in the ground. "Gentlemen idols and gods, I have the pleasure of announcing to you the discovery of one of your long lost brethren, and my expectation that he will become a useful member of your society. While the most of you have behaved like true gentlemen and responsible idols, since I have had the honor to receive you and provide for your wants, in this beautiful Museum,

which the irreverent call a "Heathen Temple," I have noticed that a few of you have been discontented and rebellious, and have failed to appreciate the high mission which is your lot, and which this magnificent structure has been erected to aid you in fulfilling. In introducing to you this distinguished stranger, and assigning to him a permanent place in your ranks, I undertake to guarantee his respectability and his sacred pedigree. Any failure on your part to receive him as an Associated Idol, will cause me to resort to the painful process of playing the hose on your venerable and consecrated form."

It is an open secret that since many idols of Oceanica have been placed in the Bishop Museum, Prof. Brigham has not always respected or recognized their different ranks and idols of low pedigree have been placed on shelves which are higher than those upon which the most distinguished gods were located. This unfortunate arrangement has caused much irritation, and, during the last year, there was formed "The Amalgamated Order of Associated Idols," which has finally secured harmony among all classes of resident gods. The Executive Committee, under the wise advice given to them by Mr. Joseph S. Emerson, as an impartial arbitrator, have finally compromised all claims, and "seated" the gods according to their several ranks. The native Hawaiian gods have the preference in place, while the idols from the insignificant islands of the southern Pacific and New Zealand are regarded as guests.

These idols represent different types of lower and higher heathenism, they are conservative in their theological views, adhere to traditions and are conscious of the contemptuous remarks made about their personal beauty by the inconsiderate visitors who gaze upon them with curiosity. The curator of the Museum must be congratulated upon the success with which he has organized a happy family of independent gods.

The bitter feud which has so long existed between the Hawaiian idols, and the missionary party has now substantially ended. The idols concede, after seventy years of controversy, that for the accident of their general overthrow and the breaking up of their sacred heiaus, or temples, in 1819, the drunken sailors and not the missionaries were mainly responsible. The President of the Amalgamated Order of Associated Idols remarked in his annual address: "There is nothing new about us. We give the missionaries credit for making a better state of things, although they prevented our restoration, and made us humiliated back-numbers. We will even shake hands with Dr. B."

It is to be presumed that this restored idol will be placed in the Museum, with appropriate ceremonies. Let us, who were born in these islands, and whose geographical ancestors worshipped these idols, publicly acknowledge these links in the chain of our national evolution.

A SPANISH MEMORIAL.

In another column appears a restatement of the matter involving the establishment of an International Institute for Spanish girls in Madrid, Spain. Even if the nation which freely gave \$1,000,000 per day in driving the Spaniards out of Cuba, in the name of and for the sake of humanity, cannot contribute funds towards the establishment of this International Institute, the men and women of the nation can do so. The ignorance and weakness and thriftlessness of the Spanish must now be reached through their girls and women. The benefits to be conferred on the coming generations of Spanish children, by an institution that will teach the young women of Spain the best theory and practice of life, known to the Anglo-Saxons, cannot be measured in money. Above all, America owes a sentimental debt to Spain, which cannot better be paid than by planting in Madrid a perpetual memorial of the discovery made by Columbus.

A THOUGHTFUL DEED.

Thomas Jefferson illustrated in his life the desire to help his fellows in small as well as great things. He had noticed the inferior kernels of rice produced in the rice plantations of the South. While travelling in Italy, he observed that the rice produced by the Italians was of a better quality. He filled the pockets of his overcoat with picked grains, and on returning to America, sent them to a rice planter who planted them, and obtained a better crop. Other planters obtained seed from these kernels and the rice crop improved in quality and increased in value. The great expounder of democracy in America, who filled the highest office as well as many other important offices in the government of the Republic found time to do his countrymen a great service, by following and watching the small things and turning them to good account.

CAPTAIN KING.

Captain King came into prominence with the creation of the Provisional Government. From the date of his appointment to the day of his death he remained in office as Minister of the Interior. His loyalty to the cause of republicanism and annexation was unquestioned. He was a man of strict integrity, and utterly fearless in discharging his duty. During the few occasions when there was serious fear of general insurrection, his courage was clearly manifested. He was not an aggressive man in his office. The duties of the Interior office were not within the line of his experience or education. He was called upon to administer the affairs of the most important office in the Republic during a transition period, and at a time when the independent policy of the Provisional Government was succeeded by the definite policy of the Anglo-Saxon. He, with the other members of the Cabinet, was confronted with many perplexing questions.

His ill health for several years prevented him from attending to the duties of the office. His death will be regretted by his many friends.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

The statements, under the heading "Ruffianism Here," which appear in another column are evidences of the fact that beneath the rather quiet and pleasing exterior of American civilization on these islands, there exists an irrepressible and cruel domestic despotism which defies our laws. It is the rule of the Chinese High-binder of California. These despotic Asiatic clubs are a rule unto themselves. They exist on all of the plantations, and in all of the towns. The rioters and murderers at the Kahuku riot escaped, with several exceptions, because the Japanese "Club" ordered that there be no evidence produced before the jury that tried the prisoners. The Japanese fear the leaders of these Clubs more than they fear the police or the executive power of the Government.

So far, these Clubs have generally respected the law of the land in their relations with the white races. They are not sufficiently well organized and rich to openly attack the white races. Nor have they the sympathy or aid of many respectable and responsible Asiatic business men residing here. They will not make an open fight against law and order until Asiatic immigration is checked by the Federal laws, and restricted immigration becomes the order of the day.

But, today, in these islands, the Asiatics are being governed in many of their important social relations by Asiatic, and not Anglo-Saxon, law. They know nothing about our "glorious institutions" and we have neither the mood or the opportunity to inform them about the difference between our and their forms of government. Being left to themselves they naturally follow out their own ideas of social protection and become an imperium in imperio. Fortunately for the State of California, "Chinatowns" are small affairs in comparison with the population and wealth of the State. Here, the existence of plantations in different parts of the islands, creates numerous "Chinatowns," which are advancing in numbers and strength.

This is not a theory, but a condition. What shall be done about it? Must we, after all, accept it, suffer from it, and charge it up as a moral but expensive element in the cost of sugar?

Regarding the "social evil," the extreme offensiveness of the conditions call for some immediate action. The brothels, the churches and the schools are close together. Shall they be separated? The higher class of Japanese, speaking from their own successful treatment of the evil in Japan, declare for segregation. But at once a moral question arises, like that which an English traveler said arose in Cairo. The dog is sacred in the eyes of the Mussulmans. One died in the street, and sanitary reasons called for his removal. But the followers of the Koran would not consent that any one should touch even his dead body. So he decayed and even if he did make a terrible stench, the faithful followers of the Prophet felt that they had violated no principles of religion in permitting the dead dog to be "segregated."

The social evil is a moral offense. It exists here, as it exists everywhere else. What shall be done with it? Every community that has tried to destroy it has failed to do so. The churches do not tackle the matter because preaching and exhortation are only pop guns against granite walls in assaulting it. Like the devout Mussulmans, who cannot touch the dead dog, they dare not favor the segregation of it, lest they violate some principle.

But something must be done about removing this offense from the heart of the city. There is a simple and practical way of doing it which any intelligent person will approve of. The Executive can segregate it if the community will approve of it.

If an evil must be tolerated, let the question of principle be suspended, and the evil be made less offensive.

We try to follow the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." But we heartily approve of killing off the Filipinos, because they will not do that which we tell them to do. We simply resort to "practical" methods to accomplish a certain result. If the community will urge the Executive to act, we shall make this evil less intolerable, and the principle can be reserved as we reserve it in the case of wars.

THE SQUATTERS AND THE LAW.

The rush of the squatters to the government lands of Hawaii, is strictly in accordance with the "American spirit," as the Squatter Bugle must hold. But it is in defiance of the letter of the Federal law of the Mainland. If there is any defect in our municipal laws or in the Federal laws, which permits one class of citizens to take advantage of another class, it is considered "good business" to take such advantage. No one can complain of the squatters' campaign on Hawaii even if there is a defect in the laws.

The squatters, however, have not read Section 73 of the bill introduced both in the Senate and the House for the Government of Hawaii. The words are these:

"That the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the settlement of bounties, and the issuance of patents on land, commission awards, except as changed by this Act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide."

This is the provision agreed upon by the committees of both houses of Congress, and will not be disturbed unless some outside and mysterious pressure is made upon members. This cannot be done if the community and the planters take the least interest in preventing any change.

If the bill passes in its present shape, so far as the disposition of land is concerned, all public lands must be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The squatters do not obtain the least advantage over others desiring to buy land. They may occupy it, and cultivate it, but they are to be charged with full knowledge of the present laws which forbid squatting and with knowledge of the laws which may continue the present existing laws.

On the Mainland, in past years, when land was cheap as dirt itself, and no surveys of it had been made, the squatter who settled on improved remote parts of it, was timely regarded by Congress and granted certain privileges. But that day has passed, and the conditions of land settlement are not now the same.

Of course the views of both committees in the Senate and House may be changed by the action of both houses. The squatters may be justified in gambling on the chances of a change in favor of squatter sovereignty. But if the community does its duty, the provisions of the present bill in Congress will not be changed.

The local government, through its surveyors and agents, should make every month a careful note of the actual operations of the squatters, and preserve clear evidence of their methods of settlement on the land. This would be done at once if the Interior Department was not hopelessly destitute of energy. The squatters are not, it is said by those who have visited the place, where these enterprising prospectors are at work, complying even with the Federal laws governing the occupation of land. They are earnestly engaged in beating the Devil around the stump. Few, and it is said, none, are living on the land, but all have put up shanties of the cheapest sort which they do not occupy.

If the occasion arises, and the present laws are modified so as to give these promoters a chance for permanent settlement, or speculation, they will not hesitate to swear, each and all of them, that they had lived continuously on the land, and they will swear each other through. There will be no evidence in contradiction, unless some one feeds the Interior Department with powder and whiskey and changes it from what it is, the Sluggard's department, to one that has some sand in it.

THE FRENCHMAN'S VIEW

The Reverend Mr. Kincaid gave to the members of the Research Club on Friday evening an unusually interesting description and analysis of the motives of the men who persecuted Dreyfus to the end, and secured his conviction. He describes the dominant motive to be the destruction of the French Republic and the restoration of the Empire which would carry with it the dominance of the Jesuits in spiritual matters.

Those who have studied the case will agree partially in this view of it. Others take an entirely different view. This remarkable case illustrates the difficulty that foreigners meet with in analyzing or estimating the motives or forces which govern large or national movements.

During the American Civil war, the educated British, the French and the German higher classes looked upon the war as one of conquest by the North. Even Gladstone regarded the men who

Could Not Sleep UP FOR CONTEMPT

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARY HANES, 1720 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run-down or exhausted condition." Mrs. SARAH M. SHOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for 35.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. We thought for the Union as a rule and misguided individuals who were slaughtering their Southern brethren without any justification whatever.

Some have condemned the attitude of the French nation towards Dreyfus, feel that foreigners may not understand French thought on the subject. Rightly or wrongly, the majority of Frenchmen have been persuaded to believe that Dreyfus, in spite of the want of sufficient evidence, was involved in transactions which might weaken and cripple the army in its efforts to successfully confront Germany in the event of war. This desire to protect their fatherland against a powerful foe has led them to sacrifice Dreyfus for the sake of the country. The efficiency of the army is all in all to them, and its demoralization by an acquittal of Dreyfus would cause serious disaster if not revolution. Other nations may coldly look at the affair, and criticize their apparent failure to do justice in it, but they may not understand the drift of French thought any more than Europe understood the motives and thoughts of the Union men of America, when they laid desolate the Southern States.

Powerful as the Jesuits have been in France, if we can believe the best modern writers on the religious condition of that country, the dominant men, and the newspapers which influence public opinion in Paris, are beyond the reach of the Roman church, or the Jesuits. While the women of France are devout Catholics, the men who live near the political centres are so merely in name. The statesmen agree with the first Napoleon, that a nation needs some kind of a religion as a balance wheel for the mob. France has already stricken down the political power of the Roman church in France.

The Pope, wiser than the Jesuits, or the Propaganda, accepts the growing power of republicanism, not only in France, but in the United States, and will not peril his own interests by taking any action whatsoever that has a political bearing on French politics. The Jesuits no doubt would like to aid in restoring the Monarchy, but the massacre of the Archbishop of Paris, by the Commune in 1871, leads them to avoid interfering with public affairs. The safety of the Roman church in France lies in developing its spiritual and not temporal power. The extraordinary extension of Roman Catholicism in America, in spite of the total indifference and even secret hostility of the temporal power, has finally taught its sapient and experienced leaders where its only safety lies.

There will be many volumes of literature published during the next fifty years on the Dreyfus case. At present it seems to baffle any satisfactory analysis.

COL. VALENTINE RYAN.

Now First Sergeant of Company D, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Perhaps one of the most distinguished men of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, now in our city, is the first sergeant of Company D—Mr. Ryan, or, as he should be named, Colonel Valentine Ryan, of the Second Louisiana Regiment (better known as the famous "Louisiana Tigers"). He had the distinction of being the only man who was ever elected from the position of non-commissioned officer to the highest rank in the regiment, and that by the unanimous vote of the entire regiment.

Colonel Ryan in public life is one of the best-known ventriloquists, mimic and character impersonators in the world and is known all over four continents as one of the highest-paid artists in the profession.

Strange to state this same Valentine Ryan is the same man who had the honor of being the last entertainer who ever performed before the last King of these islands.

Jas. W. Gilvin has resumed his position as secretary of the Chinese Bureau, and is hard at work that had fallen behind while he was detailed on special service at the Custom-house.

Read Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s (of Chicago, Ill.) advertisement, headed "Special for Hawaii," in this issue.

Manager Pain to Answer Tomorrow.

It is claimed that the Hawaiian Tramway Company, W. H. Pain, manager of the company, has been cited to appear and show cause before Judge Perry at 1:30 p. m. today why he should not be punished for contempt in violating the injunction issued. The citation is based on the following motion and affidavit:

MOTION.
Now comes the above named plaintiff, by his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, and shows to this honorable court that on the 11th day of October, 1899, a restraining order issued out of this court enjoining and restraining the above named defendant, its servants, agents and attorneys, from doing certain alleged illegal acts, which restraining order the defendant above named has failed to comply with in that it is now laying and preparing to lay a girder rail track bound with copper bonds on said King street for its use and occupancy.

Wherefore we ask that an order issue out of this court citing said defendant, or its agents or servants or attorneys, to appear and show cause why it should not be adjudged guilty of contempt. This motion is based upon record and the affidavit of J. A. McCandless, which affidavit is hereto attached and made part hereof.

Upon reading the foregoing motion and affidavit it is ordered that the said Hawaiian Tramway Company, its servants, agents and attorneys, or any of them, be cited to appear before this court upon the 17th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. and show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of contempt.

A. PERRY,
First Judge of the First Circuit Court.
Honolulu, October 16, 1899.

AFFIDAVIT OF J. A. McCandless.
Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, at J. A. McCandless, a resident of the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: That on Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1899, this affiant being then on King street in the city of Honolulu, at or about the hour of 8:30 o'clock a. m. of said day, did see laborers on said King street, in front of the Executive grounds, placing iron plates on railroad cross-ties, such as the said Hawaiian Tramway Company have been using in the construction of their second or double-track railway, at and on the aforesaid King street.

FREE KINDERGARTENS.
[Communicated.]

Mrs. Coleman thinks she must resign. The board of directors and everybody will not have it so. In a few words rich with meaning, she explained how necessary this resignation is to her. The gathering in of money, the work of the financial secretary, requires unremitting attention as the kindergarten scheme increases in volume. Would it not seem that in this era of enormous values in sugar stocks, that means for maintenance and for extension should come in like a flood? Dear public, let not the wheels of this chariot of salvation be impeded by the clogging of the motive power! Miss Lawrence, "The child entity!" Each one holds a world of possibilities of advance to the race in itself. Can the street urchin reach such an end unaided? First neglected, or spoiled, the creature of a parent's mood or passion, how can he respond to that magic stimulant—love? Watch him, and no less the youth of better birth, he, too, neglected or spoiled, it may be. Help both. I pray you, to realize the best that is in him, or her; for the girl is reaching out, too. Give them the "good time" in the kindergarten, which is manna to their souls. Let them shout and sing in the gladness of their hearts. Let them play, eat, learn in the way they long for. What to eat, how to sleep, are important questions. The cheating habit, which leads to bad eating and worse drinking, put it aside. Give encouragement and sympathy from the outside. Give slaves of work, for in this day, as of yore, the workman is worthy of his hire. Money is "excellent and never too abundant, but heart-to-heart contact is better. Let every child have two years of kindergarten. Let every parent or guardian give a one-hundredth part of the income, a hundredth part of time, to this furtherance of this best industry. Let it be done year after year, and every child may become, in the highest sense, a man, a woman. It is easier for a teacher to get a good position, inuring less of time, as of labor, less of education and a better salary, than the people of Honolulu allow to the kindergartens and the comparison in point of exertion, wear and tear.

The burden of Mrs. Richardson's theme, "More Kindergartens," as there is not room for a half word might enter. "Freely ye have received, freely give." Boys and girls do have come into being, reading, writing, etc., but these are only the vanquished of the great field of good works to follow in the near future. For what has the good God given us such marvelous and timely prosperity, if not to enable us to search the highways and by-ways for the material that passed through this slough shall people our islands with the good, the just, the true, the industrious, the generous, the educated.

Read Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s (of Chicago, Ill.) advertisement, headed "Special for Hawaii," in this issue.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WORTH READING

Congressman G. Mondell Talks of Hawaii.

The Wyoming Statesman Gives a
Beautiful Word Painting Des-
criptive of His Recent Visit.

In course of conversation with Congressman Mondell, the Republican received some very interesting information concerning the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Mondell having become very familiar with Uncle Sam's new possessions on his recent trip to them. In answer to an interrogation as to his opinion of the Islands, he said:

"What do I think of the Hawaiian Islands? I think if there is a land more delightful, beautiful and enjoyable, it must be 'beyond the vale.' I cannot imagine a more perfect region in this mundane sphere. From the time your steamer, passing Diamond Head, reveals the rugged outlines of the mountain ranges of Oahu, the long sweeping curve of the beach of Waikiki, with the graceful coconut palms bending dreamily over it, the sunlit valleys widening to the coast, and the verdure-embowered villas in the suburbs of Honolulu, you are under the mystic charm and spell of these sirens of the Pacific; and your stay, be it long or brief, is a continual delight, a novel experience of never flagging interest. The perfect climate; the scenery, charming, picturesque, sublime; the people, kindly, courteous, hospitable; all contribute to make a sojourn in these isles of enchantment an experience never to be forgotten and which one cannot but hope to repeat. For those whose lives have been spent in regions where Mother Earth dispenses her bounties sparingly and somewhat grudgingly, where the enjoyment of the most perfect day may be clouded by thoughts of the chilling blasts to follow, the first experience in the tropics is particularly charming.

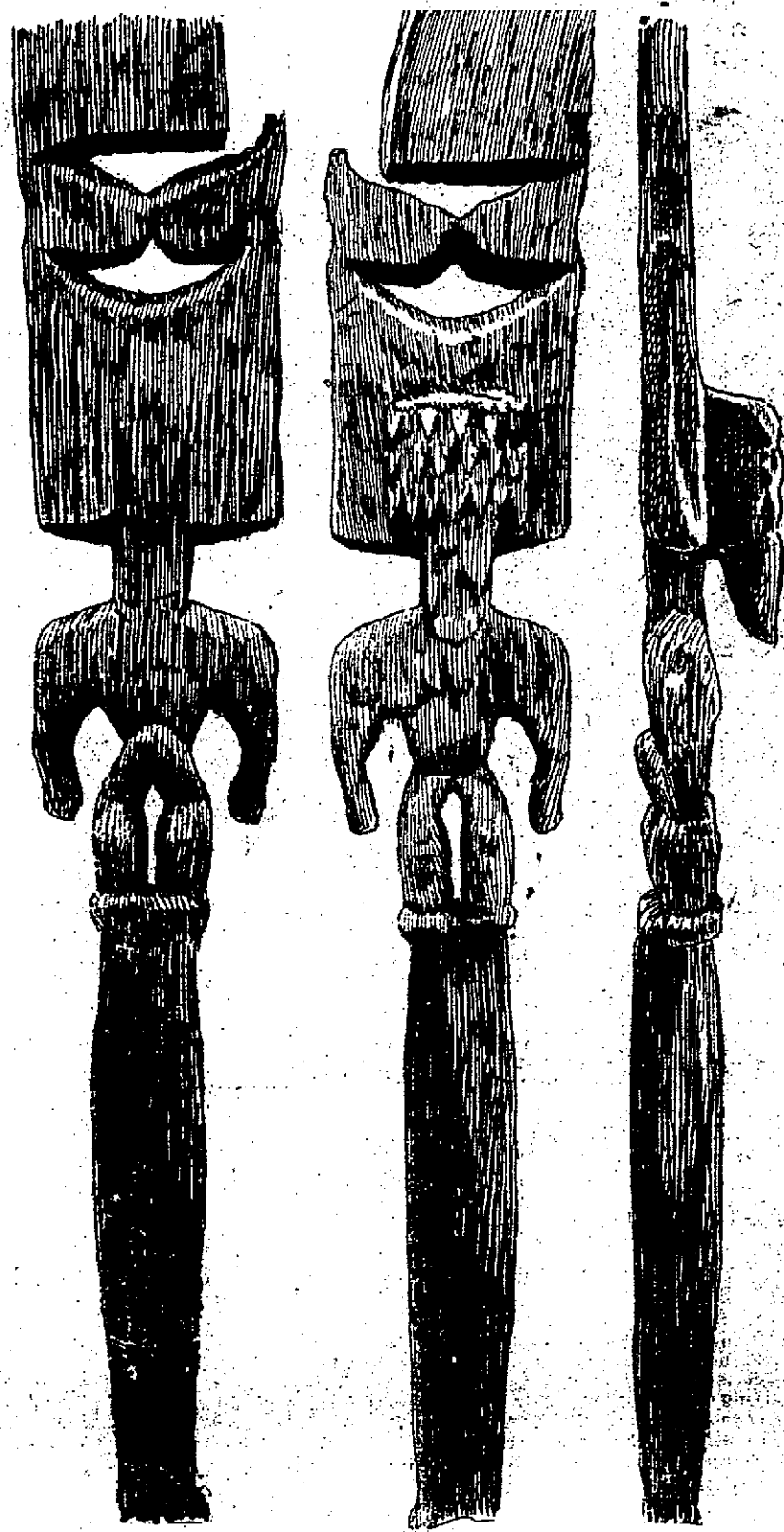
"Wherever the necessary moisture is present nature seems riotously extravagant in the abundance of her gifts, and challenges interest and admiration with the endless variety and beautiful and novel forms of vegetable life; and in Hawaii one enjoys the beauty and luxuriance of the tropics in a climate well nigh perfect; attired in the creamy linen and snowy duck which you have always admired but avoided at home through fears of chills and attendant ills, constantly fanned by the balmy but refreshing and ever-faithful trade winds from off the north ocean, you drink in the delights of a tropical clime, free from all thoughts of oppressive heat and as buoyant as under the invigorating influences of a September morning on the Laramie plains. Dame Nature is as variable in some respects here, however, as she is wont to be elsewhere; to the windward side of the Islands the ever constant trade winds bring the treasures of moisture from across the broad Pacific and wafting them over the ascending slopes create a condition of great humidity; not torrential, devastating downpours, but lightly falling, shimmering showers, which illustrate what keeping at a thing in a moderate way will accomplish; for these showers, which chase each other across the landscape, with intervening periods of brilliant sunshine, only occasionally developing into a vigorous downpour, succeed in depositing from five to twelve feet of water per annum. Having accomplished this beneficent service from the protecting coral reefs to the mountain heights which, at an altitude of from five to fourteen thousand feet, form the backbone of the Islands, the clouds pass high over the leeward slopes, only occasionally and begrudgingly granting the parched hillsides a refreshing shower, generally leaving them as dry, parched and destitute of vegetation as a typical central Wyoming hillside in August.

"From the luxuriant coffee and sugar plantations in the Oahu district of Hawaii, to the sparsely grassed, cactus-covered cattle ranches in the Kona district of the same Island, is found the entire range of conditions from moist luxuriance to arid poverty, and these two points are no further apart than Cheyenne and Laramie; to travel on an air line from one to the other would render necessary the hewing of one's way through miles of almost impenetrable tropical jungle, where monstrous parasitic vines, with their myriad arms fold the giant trees in the deathlike embrace; where the tree fern rears its leafy crown high above the tangled stems of wild bananas and countless forms of gorgeously hued undergrowth; up and across the rough and jagged beds of former lava flows, through thinning vegetation and over barren rocks ascending the slope of Mauna Loa, past its mighty crater and snow-capped crest, nearly fifteen thousand feet above the level of the blue Pacific, which rolls its long swells on either hand, and thence down the parched, rugged and scantily grassed slopes on the lee shore of the Island.

"There must be some virtue in the balmy clime of these Islands to soften and tone down the stern and austere side of human nature; for the shapely formed and bright-eyed people who have occupied them from time immemorial are almost universally a soft-spoken, kindly and courteous race, generous to a fault, and the Caucasian, who has adopted as his own the land of the Hawaiian, seems to have acquired to an unusual degree these characteristics of the brown brother: a spirit of kindness, courteousness and hospitality pervades the land and even the taciturn and somber Aesthetic has yielded to the universal influence and is suave and courteous. Nowhere on earth is a stranger made to feel more thoroughly at home, and from the first hearty 'alohe' of welcome until laden with fragrant and beautiful flower leis in token of their good-will, you take your departure from these fair shores and kindly people you are one of them, joining in their enthu-

AN HAWAIIAN RELIC

A Valuable Idol Recently Discovered in an Ewa Rice Field.



Mr. A. L. Atkinson is now the owner of a valuable Hawaiian relic. In digging in one of the rice fields several days ago in the Ewa district of this Island, an idol was discovered buried in the mud. A picture of it is given above in three phases—the front, the side and the back. It stands a little over five feet high, and is not like any other idol known. The person who found it knew that Mr. Atkinson was a collector of curios, and brought it to him. It was purchased for a sum in three figures. Professor Brigham has examined it and pronounces it to be genuine. Several of the older natives have examined it and call it very ancient. It is said by them to be not a local god, but a heiau god. One person who has examined it says it is Ku Kalli Moku, or, in short, Kalli, or feather god. Mr. Atkinson does not believe it is. It is made of black ohia wood. This valuable find will be critically examined by the natives; and its history obtained, if possible. It is in a fair state of preservation, but some of the carvings are not understood, because they are somewhat obliterated.

shism and pride of their favored land, interested and absorbed in the great problems before them; problems, though many of them grave and serious, which will be courageously met and I believe wisely solved by the people of the Islands. As you mingle with the people and learn of the struggles through which they have passed, to their present prosperous and well-governed condition and of the long-cherished desire on the part of the colony of Americans (who have for so long been the dominating and elevating influence on the Islands) for political union with the States, you rejoice that these brave men and women have seen the consummation of their dearest wish; and as your boat steams from the harbor of Honolulu, thronged with the expanding commerce between the Occident and Orient, you lift your hat to the stately banner floating from the former palace of the Kamehamehas and thank heaven that wisely guided through the processes of governmental evolution these pearls of the Pacific, this fair haven for the ocean sojourner has become the western gateway of the republic, through which Oriental civilization catches its first glimpse of the beneficent influences of a republican form of government, of the peace and prosperity, the liberty under law which ever abides beneath the stately banner of the tree." Cheyenne Republican.

Manager For Puna Plantation.

The preliminary work of clearing land and planting seed cane for the first crop is actively going on in Puna. The work is in charge of Harry Rycroft for the present, and will be under his direction until the arrival of the regular plantation manager. The man for the position of manager has been decided on, and it is expected he will assume charge sometime within the next two or three months.—Hawaii Herald.

THE AMERICA-MARU.

Court of Enquiry Suspends Captain Cope for Three Months.

In the Tokyo Marine Court of Enquiry on Tuesday afternoon judgment was given in the enquiry into the circumstances attending the outbreak of fire on board the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer America Maru. The court found Captain Cope guilty of neglect of duty in giving his assurances to the Yokohama Harbor Office and to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha as to the safety of the steamer, in spite of the fact that the emitting of gas from the coal bunker had been noticed, and in putting the steamer to sea regardless of this fact. The court ordered Captain Cope's certificate to be suspended for three months. As for Mr. Seaver, chief engineer, he was exonerated with a warning to take precautions in the future. Captain Cope at once gave notice of appeal against the judgment.

The present decision apparently does not affect his status, however, and at 11 a. m. this morning he left the port for San Francisco in charge of the America Maru.—Japan Gazette.

REV. S. A. DONAHOE.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE INSTITUTE

For Girls Lately Founded in Spain

Something About Hawaii's Personal Interest in the Movement.—Donations Received.

The following have been given as reasons why the people of Hawaii should assist in the movement in aid of an international institute for girls founded in Spain:

1. Origin.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Gulick, with great consecration and missionary enterprise, commenced work in Spain in 1871. After enduring peculiar trials and difficulties and many discouragements, Mrs. Gulick succeeded in introducing educational methods of the highest class, resulting in the foundation of the "International Institute for Girls" in 1881. When the war with Spain commenced it was supposed that the work of years was destroyed and that the school must be abandoned, but, with indomitable energy, the institute was transferred from San Sebastian, Spain, to Biarritz, France. Every Spanish teacher, pupil and servant accompanied their leaders, and new pupils from Spain soon joined them.

2. Outlook.—Influential Spanish families and professors in the universities now welcome the proposed return of this school to Spain, offering assistance and expressing the wish that their girls may receive instruction. The graduates of the Institute, incredible as it may seem, have gained positions of influence in educational and literary circles.

3. Future Location.—Prominent Spaniards agree with the founders of the Institute that it should be located in Madrid, and are already giving counsel and assistance. Suitable grounds and buildings are now the essential need, and a fine location has been proposed by prominent Spanish friends of the Institute. These grounds are being considered by other parties making immediate action necessary.

4. Opportunity.—Hawaii has an excellent opportunity to aid, modestly, a nation just emerging from the clouds of war. Without stopping to give reasons, it can readily be seen that at the present time aid from Hawaii will be a singularly graceful gift.

5. Amount.—No specific sum is named as desired from Hawaii. It is certain that in Madrid there would be a lasting memorial, if a building could be secured, as a token of Hawaiian interest and friendship.

6. Subscriptions.—Any amount, small or large, will manifest personal interest. Immediate pledges will aid in perfecting the enterprise, but payment can be deferred, according to the convenience of subscribers. Such subscriptions, or pledges, can be forwarded to Miss Caroline D. Castle, Honolulu, and will receive prompt acknowledgment.

What the Kidneys Are For.

WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure.

Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly.

If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease.

We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure.

When our kidneys are sick our back aches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys. They know their duty well. They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point:

Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

STATE OF SERGE RAISED.

NISCH (Servia), Oct. 2.—A ukase has been issued raising the state of siege established in the department of Belgrade at the time of the attempted assassination of ex-King Milan.

CAPTAIN BRAZEE.

An Officer of the Thirty-fifth
With a Record.

Captain Albert J. Brazee of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, now on the Rio de Janeiro, is a hero of the Malabon fight. He was a lieutenant and adjutant of the Second Oregon in the thick of that battle and bears the mark on his left forearm of the path of the brass insurgent bullet that placed him in the hospital, where he lay for the rest of that campaign. On a reconnoitering expedition up the Pasig, Brazee was ambushed by the Filipinos, and in retreating to his own line was caught between the fire of the regulars and the rebels. He threw himself on the ground close to a bamboo fence, which was splintered by the bullets of the opposing forces. In twisting himself around to present a smaller mark for the insurgents, who were now peppering away at him from 100 yards distance, he was shot in two places. Upon Brazee's return with the Oregon regiment to San Francisco he was recommended by General Sumner for promotion and succeeded in passing his examination without a condition. He is one of the youngest captains in the service.

Maoris Volunteer.

The Maoris of New Zealand, through their native representative in Parliament, have offered themselves for service in the Transvaal. A contingent of 250 men has been recruited from New Zealand and a regiment from Victoria, Australia, while other colonies are recruiting for service there.

There was an exciting runaway on Fort street on Saturday afternoon. A horse and brake, minus the two wheels, dashed madly up the street, until Frank Ferreira lassoed it around the neck and stopped it at Hobson's corner. Various bicycles were scattered by the wayside during the trip.

Down Again

In prices is the market for
four and feed, and we follow
it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the
famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 15
Cents a bottle.

Will Not Gum Your
Machine.

L. F. Prescott

Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Edin Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED
to cure all cases of Constipation,
Pain in the bowels, and all kinds of
Piles from Mercury. Established upwards of 30
years. In boxes of 4d, each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The L. J. Smith and Sons
Complete Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

ELEELE!

Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot
Water Bottles, Bulb and
Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and
guaranteed to last longer than other
Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our

WINDOW DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leak-
ing Hot Water Bottle with a real
first-class article.

For sale only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated
publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE
was no doubt the INVENTOR of CHLORO-
DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant,
Fleming, was a deliberate fraud, and he regretted
to say it had been sworn to. See The Times,
July 14, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which restores PAIN OF
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep
WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES
the nervous system, which is exhausted. Is the
Great Specific for Cholera, Dysen-
tery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, re-
ports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose gen-
erally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,
states: "Two doses completely cured me of
diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures all attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Im-
mense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to
many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne
bears on the Government Stamp the name of
the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold
in bottles, 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all
chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.

J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

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Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States
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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
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Read the Daily Advertiser.

RESEARCH CLUB

Interesting Session Last Evening.

Rev. Dr. Kincaid's Address on Dreyfus Affair—Remarks of Professors Scott and Brigham.

The Dreyfus case was the subject of discussion by the Research Club on Thursday evening. The Rev. W. M. Kincaid read a most interesting paper on the subject from an ecclesiastical point of view. Professor Scott spoke at some length, as also did Prof. Brigham, showing the danger to be apprehended from military government. T. McCants Stewart was elected a member and several additional names were handed in. The subject for next meeting will be "Sports."

Following is the substance of Mr. Kincaid's paper:

In order to get at the root of the Dreyfus affair and to understand its full meaning, we must go very far back. Its history really began in 1521, 378 years ago, when a Spanish soldier of high rank, named Ignatius Loyola, having been wounded in battle, solemnly resolved to change his method of warfare and to become a veritable soldier of the Pope. He ultimately created what he called a company or society of men organized in a totally different way from any existing ecclesiastical organization. That company is known today throughout the world as the Company of Jesus, or the Jesuit Society. It was established on three fundamental principles. First, there is what is known as the principle of Probabilism—that any doubtful conduct of which you are guilty, although against the admonition of your conscience, is probably permissible if you can find any doctor of theology anywhere in the church who has justified it or excused it; in other words, the principle of probabilism means the substitution of external authority for the voice of conscience. The second marked feature of this society is what is called the doctrine of Mental Reservation. As all the men who have figured on the side of the prosecution in the Dreyfus business are pupils of the Jesuits, they furnish us with illustrations of all the distinctive features of this society. The doctrine of mental reservation was illustrated by the conduct of the president of the first court-martial that tried Captain Dreyfus. You may remember that when he gave his evidence on his oath he said that he had read only one of the several documents that, in defiance of the fundamental principles of justice, had been shown to the judges at the first trial behind the prisoner's back and without his knowledge. But there happened to be on that tribunal, as there has been, happily, on this at least one honest man, and he appeared as witness at Rennes, and therein gave Colonel Maunel, the president of the first court-martial, the lie direct, saying that all the documents had been read, and not one only. Thereupon Colonel Maunel got up and unblushingly informed the court that all he had said was that he had read only one document, but had not denied that the rest had been read by his clerk. There you have an illustration of the Jesuit principle of mental reservation, telling the truth to the letter in order to deceive in the spirit; and then there is the principle of which you have all read—that the end justifies the means and that to achieve a particular end which is judged desirable and good you may adopt the most wicked means and remain blameless, and you know that at every stage of this trial what is called the honorable end has been thought to justify lying, forgery and attempted assassination. No doubt many engaged in this travesty on justice have been persuaded that they were upholding the honor of the French army, and that they were justified in behaving in a way that has staggered and outraged the conscience of the entire human race. What, then, was the fundamental principle underlying the policy of Loyola? It was the absolute supremacy of external authority. The one virtue in the ethical system of the Jesuits is obedience at all hazards and at all costs. Even if the thing you are required to do is contrary to your conscience, you must do it, and you are held blameless if you have been ordered to do it by ecclesiastical authority. If you wish to know how thoroughly Loyola elucidated this principle you should read his spiritual exercises. Here are two of his instructions; he puts this sentence into the mouth of a disciple: "I ought to desire to be ruled by a superior who endeavors to subject my judgment or to subdue my understanding"; i. e., you must submit not only your conscience and your will, but your very reason to your ecclesiastical superior, and you must make every effort to bring your way of thinking into harmony with his, so that you may do it willingly and intelligently. Then he adds: "I ought not to be my own, but his who created me, and his, too, by whose meals God governs me, and yield myself to be moulded in his hand like so much wax. I ought to be like a corpse which has neither will nor understanding; or like a small crucifix which is twisted about at the will of him that holds it; or like a staff in the hands of an old man who uses it as may best assist or please him."

Now from that day to this the history of the Roman Catholic Church has been a history of the efforts of the Jesuit Society to dominate the whole church and to saturate it with these principles, to compel every Roman Catholic to submit himself as absolutely to the authority of the Pope as every Jesuit does to the authority of the General of his order. This battle has taken the Jesuits 300 years to win, and so far as the hierarchy is concerned it is won. They have been bitterly opposed within the Roman Catholic Church itself, one Pope in 1773 actually

suppressing the society, but his successor found that he could not fight his battles without them, and so he restored the society in 1804. Since that time the Jesuits have gradually spread throughout the whole of Europe, although in some countries, as in France, it is nominally illegal for them to be there, yet they have crept in under various names. As an illustration of what they can do, even the German Emperor himself bought the vote of the Roman Catholic party in his Reichstag by allowing the Jesuits to return last year into Germany, and to reoccupy the position from which his father had expelled them. What I mean by saying that the Jesuit Society has now captured the whole Roman Catholic Church is what every student of ecclesiastical history is aware of, viz., that their final triumph was achieved in our own time at the Vatican council, when the Pope was decreed personally infallible in all matters of faith and morals, and there is nothing that cannot be brought under that head apart altogether from the assent or consent of the Catholic Church assembled in general council, and if the Pope is personally infallible, the Jesuit conclusion logically follows, it is your duty to be like a corpse or a walk-in-stick; if the Pope's voice is the infallible voice of God, then whatever your conscience says to the contrary must be wrong. And so the Jesuits now dominate the entire church. As a matter of fact, of the two the General of the Jesuits has the greater power. He is commonly known in Rome as the "Black Pope," to distinguish him from the Pope himself, who always appears in public robed in white; and many illustrations might be given of the power behind the throne, of the way in which the "Black Pope" dominates the "White Pope."

Now, in what way does this bit of history bear upon the matter before us? The Jesuits were petted by Napoleon III, and were allowed to dominate everything in France; and they have been more or less favored by representatives of the old Monarchist party; but, in a republic, in the very nature of things, the absolutism of the Jesuit ethics is practically impossible. No genuine republican can hand over to anyone, except God, the supremacy over his conscience; and the result is that the Jesuits, who have gained a strong foothold, have been plotting for some time to destroy the republic, and to restore either the Duke of Orleans or Victor Napoleon, in order that they might once more be supreme. And they have used in this case, as they have very wisely used, education as their instrument for moulding influential people according to their ideas. You are familiar with the names of the wretches who have played the most prominent part in this vile business—Boisdeffre, who is head of the general staff, and General Mercier; both of these men were trained in the Jesuit military college of St. Cyr; both of them are under the spiritual direction of the same well-known Jesuit priest. Every member of the general staff who has taken any part in the lying, forgery and the attempted assassination of the great Colonel Picquart is a pupil of a Jesuit college. Then, we need to bear in mind that the whole of the Roman Catholic priesthood of France has been violently in favor of the extremist course. And now I want to read to you from a letter recently published in the London Times in the largest type from the pen of an illustrious English Roman Catholic:

The absolute silence of the Pope when one word from him would have stopped the whole business is one of the most noteworthy facts in the case. Take the case of Colonel Picquart, the great hero of the occasion, and let us remember that though he, too, is a Roman Catholic, he still listens to the voice of his conscience, in spite of the infallibility of the Pope and the supremacy of the Jesuit. There is the significant scene between him and General Gonse. Colonel Picquart had grave doubts as to the guilt of poor Dreyfus, who had already been sent to the Devil's Isle, and he went to General Gonse, his superior, disclosed his doubts, and begged the General, as is duty bound, to take up the matter, so that if the man was innocent he might be vindicated. What did General Gonse, with the power of life and death over this wretched victim, say?—"If you will only hold your tongue, no body will ever know anything about it." Then the conscience of this man, Colonel Picquart, leaped up and he replied to his superior: "What you say is infamous; I tell you I will not carry this secret to my grave." Then they tried to get rid of this dangerous man as soon as possible. They sent him to Tunis, and ordered the general in command of the army there to send him on an expedition with so few soldiers under him that inevitably he would have been killed. The General, who happened to be another honest man, refused to send Colonel Picquart forth to certain death. Thus they tried in that infamous and cowardly way to murder the man who listened to the voice of his conscience.

This is what France has come to by allowing the Jesuit to become supreme in her military councils.

RETURN A CAPTURED FLAG.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Oct. 2.—Indiana is carrying back to the South the Confederate flag which her soldiers captured from the Terry Texas Rangers in the Civil war. Accompanied by the members of his staff and the representatives of the Indiana department of the Grand Army of the Republic, Governor Mount set out on the errand today. The formal exercises incident to the return of the flag will take place Thursday at the Texas State Fair at Dallas. Governor Mount will make an address in returning the flag, and the response will be by Governor Sayers of Texas.

Numerous complaints are made by the United States soldiers from the troopships in port of the insufficient means of obtaining drinking water in this hot weather. Here is an opportunity for some of our liberal and patriotic citizens to benefit their fellow-men by erecting a fountain on the waterfront.

LABOR PROBLEMS

Experience Gained in the British Colonies.

It is Now Demonstrated That the East Indian Coolie is the Man for West Indian Plantations.

In the future of our West Indian colonies the labor problem must bulk largely on coolies, for white men cannot work in the blazing heat of the plantations and the descendants of the people we enslaved will not. The "nigger" has no taste for agricultural labor, and bliss to him is the shady side of a hut and half-a-dollar in his pocket. To work the estates first Portuguese, then Chinese and lastly East Indian coolies were imported. The Portuguese made money and went into business as storekeepers; the Chinese followed, suit in a smaller way; and hardly an indentured laborer of either race is to be found now on the sugar estates. The East Indian coolie has done better in agriculture, but even though there is a total of 117,000 of them in British Guiana, alone, the available labor is far below what is necessary. Mr. Chamberlain has sanctioned the emigration of 5,000 this year, but unless that standard is maintained for several years to come, the want of labor will be as pronounced as it is now. When his ten years of service are up—for the first five he is an indentured laborer, in the second five he is qualifying for his passage-money home—the coolie goes back to India, and this is the drawback of the system; for if he settled he would do well for the colony, and the colony thinks so much of him that it is prepared to do almost anything to keep him. But, of course, home is home, and when the dusky son of the East performs his share of the contract, he has a perfect right to go if he pleases. But the Colonial Office might with very great advantage to both the Indies increase the proportion which is allowed to come annually, so that the number in active service should never get below a certain level. During the three years which ended with 1895 there were over 16,000 immigrants of the class, while during the subsequent three years the total was less than 6,500. So that instead of increasing, the "working" total is decreasing, and that, too, in the face of the fact that with coolie labor and nothing else can the minor industries of which the opponents of countervailing speak flourish to any extent. The Barbados man, himself as black as the ace of spades, and inclined to belittle the coolie because of his color—he calls him "black" with a heartiness that would be positive insolence on the part of the whitest man that ever was—won't work regularly on the estates. When the hurricane of last autumn played sad havoc in Barbados and St. Vincent, agents were sent to the islands to offer work in Demerara to 2,000 men. They offered a three months' engagement, good wages, free house accommodation and medical attendance, but even that did not meet with the degree of success one would have expected. Mr. Duncan says they recruited 414 only, and Mr. Sommersom told me they did not turn out what could be described as a brilliant bargain. They are basking in the sunshine of their islands now, with the heartiest wishes of their mainland employers that their rest is congenial. The man for the West Indies is the East Indian coolie, and before long it is hoped he may begin to realize that himself. So far he has not been averse from trying the experiment of staying on, and on settlements in Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice there are altogether about 10,000 unindentured coolies making the most on lots of their own of the cultivation of rice. Of their success I will tell you later; what is sought to be impressed now is that the West Indian planter has, without bounties and without the gibes of stay-at-home Britons, quite enough to vex his soul.—Glasgow Herald.

THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

List of Contents of the October Number.

The October number of the Hawaiian Planters' Monthly issued this morning is well up to the usual high standard of this most useful journal. Following is a list of contents:

Notes on Current Topics.
The Sugar Fleet.
Notes.
Bud Variations in Sugar Cane.
Hawaiian Reptiles.
A Sensation in Sugar.
The Refined Sugar War.
With Our Readers.
Much Ado About Nothing.
New York Sugar Market, September 14.
Scale Insects, Remedial Measures and Insecticides.
Fifty Acres in Tea.
Green Manuring.
Seedling Cane at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad.
Food Value of Sugar.
How to Measure an Acre.
Report of Hawaiian Sugar Companies.

MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

